EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia with Two Days Later News.

END OF THE SPANISH SLAVE TRADE.

Royal Decree Establishing a System of Gradual Emancipation.

Rumored Intended Retirement of Minister Adams.

The Jamaica Insurrection Ascribed to Haytien Emissaries.

British Opinions of Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine.

The Fenian Prisoners Denying the Jurisdietion of the Courts.

TOM SAYERS DYING OF CONSUMPTION.

aship Persia, Captain Lott, which left Liver ustown on the evening-of the 5th instant, arrived

hree hundred and seventy passengers, for New York, and been lost in the British Channel; but the statement

The French war steamer Dix Decembre had sunk the Spanish steamer Murillo, off the South Foreland, by coming into collision with her. The crew and passengers of the Murillo were landed at Dover. The Danish Ministry have resigned.

England and Austria have been concluded.

Sanitary Commission.

The steamship Caledonia, from New York. The Louisiana arrived off Crookhaven at five P. M. or

Our Alabama Claims—Rumored Retirement of Minister Adams.
[London Correspondence of Manchester Guardian.]
Notwithstanding the tone of Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn, it is understood here that Pessident Johns: n's Cabinet has no intention of pressing to a quarret the controversy regarding the prizes taken by the Alabama. The tone of well informed Americans in "society" here fully confirms this view. There will, of course, be a row when Congress meets, and violent speeches from the members of the opposition; but the government considers itself strong enough to withstand any urgancy of the kind, and nothing disagreeable will come of it.

Mr. Adams has finally resolved on settinquishing his pest here, and returning home early in the spring. It will be difficult to find a man to succeed him.

[From the London Pest, Nov. 1.]

will be difficult to find a man to succeed him.

[From the London Post, Nev. 2.]

It is now placed beyond a doubt that it was the American government which first created their opponents beligerents, not only by proclaiming a blockade of the Bouthern ports, but by proceeding to enforce such blockade before the English Lovernment had accorded to the Con ederates a belligerent status. It also appears that Mr. Seward himself was the first Minister who, in an afficial despatch, made use of the word "neutrals"—a sterm which can have no application except during the existence of a war. The demand for compensation rests on grounds by no means so substantial as these on which the Spanish and Bortuguese governments cased the claims which, in 1818, they submitted to the government of the United States, and which that government declined to satery. Hr. Johnson can scarcely deny the apposit ness of a precalent created by one of his own predecessors, and we may therefore reasonably expect that the course reserved upon by the government at Washington will be one which, "without compromising the national dignity and honor," will amount to a frank enthistance of demands which could not equitably to subtance

British Account of the Origin of the Rebel Lonn List.

British Account of the Origin of the Incom List.

[New York Correspondence of London Times.]

The list of shellers of Confederate atock which appeared in the New York papers a few weeks ago, having be at the subject of much comment in England, I think R right to tell you what I know about the document. On the 8th of September (about a week, I believe, before the list was published) I saw Mr. Seward for the first time at the Foreign Office. In the course of conversation he said to me, "Pray what has Mr. — (maning a gentleman) made by his stack in the cenfederacy?" I at very improbable that the gentleman in question had ever held any of the stock. He rang a bell and said to the meassager, "Bring that list of British bondholders here." The man brought it, and Mr. Soward and, "We have obtsined this from Confederate agents in Faris. The Confederates are poor now, and are willing to sell all their secrets. Besides, your Vice Cinacellor Page Wood has decided that we are the heirs at law of the confederacy, and, therefore, we are estimated to their papers." This he said with a smile. He hear at law of the confederacy, and, therefore, we are estimated to their papers." This he said with a smile. He hear at law of the confederacy, and, therefore, we are estimated a terrard in the papers, together with an account of a meeting at Mr. Beresford Hope's, which you will have seen was published after the list. "Now," and Mr. Seward, handing the papers to me, "you may judge how disinterested was the support English leader we of opinion gave to the confederacy." I, and a member of the English House of Commons who was present, suggested that these papers were probably not anthenic. Mr. Seward and, "I. c. anot tell that. I only tell you where I get them from. I intend to use them, and we shall see." Ga looking down the list I had, "I am sure there much be soon mistake bere," and the member of Parliament made a similar remark when he saw then name of Mr. Gladctone. Alons for £2,000. Mr. Seward, however, merely sepaced that, in my be [New York Correspondence of London Times.] is list of holders of Confederate stock which

The Fenierae.

The Fromon's Jet adictates that the special commission for the trial of the prisoners in custody or the charge of being concerned in the Fenian computacy had be not seemed. It is directed to the twelve judger, and especially to Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Reach, Power is preserved in the commission to the judger to adjourn to Cork if necessary, but it was stated that the cases will all be tried in Dublin.

Mr. Lusty, of the Frish Frep's, had caused summons and plaints similar to those against the Lord Licuteman to be served on the Superintendent and Inspectors of Police concerned in the seizure of that journal.

It is rounted that all the Fenian presences intend to dispute the competency of the court when the Special Commission opens. An adidavit swore to day by Leiby, lo be action spaints Mr. Strone, alleges that the transactions commated with the science of the Frish Prople were then the an others having been arrested without warrants. Leby states that the determine of his books have careed a processing in bankroptsy against him, and that scena prive connected with the secure.

Faron Deacy denied that they knew anything of the arrests.

The not on against the Reyal Bank of Ireland had been

The act on against the Reyal Bank of Ireland had been settled. If appeared that Mr. Leary, one of the Fenian prisoners, had a sum to his credit in the bank, which the overnment allowed was the proceeds of bills remitted from America for treas-nable proceeds of bills remitted from the bank not to pay it over without the sanction of the sation the composed the action. It is not to pay it over without the sanction of the sation broad accordingly. After the sum for the purpose of his defence for the sum for the purpose of his defence for the bank not treate in the salance for the defence of the sum for the purpose of his defence for the sum for the purpose of his defence for the bank not treate in the salance for the proport of the sum instance, if this telegrature speak true.

The following documents, comprising the report of the Suppressing the slave trade, and leave trade,

ARETTANY NATURE OF THE ARENTS.

(From the London News, Nev. 3.)

R is satisfactory to observe that the Irab poverament wabout to bring to trial immediately all the prisoners who have been arrested in various parks of the country on charges grewing out of the Ferian conspiracy. This measure is an act of justice to the prisoners themselves; for, tooking to the mature of the charges against them, and the permitar character of the evidence by which they are supported, it would be hard to believe, in the light of experience, that many of the prosecutions are took declined to end in verdicts of sequental. But the resolution of the government is also a matter of congratulation for another reason, as indicating the probable close of the series of affects, which have been made on a scale of unusual magnitude, and which, it must also be acknowledged, were besinning to excite remark, not only by their number, but by the trivial occasions on which some of them took place.

Of late it has seemed that its officers had forgotten Talleyrand's invaluable caution, "Not too much zeal." When we read of a man being arrested for an unmeaning expression used in his drink, of another being taken up for whistling a weng, and of a party of noys being thrown into prison for playing at Fenians it is impossible not to feel that the government is in danger of attracting to

of its being passed; but not one word seems to intimate that any such bill will be brought forward by the government in the coming session.

Hritish View of the Monroe Doctrine.

(From the London Times, Nov. 3.)

It is in Mexico that the pretensions of the Americans to exclusive influence appear most extravagant and least sustainable. If the Monroe doctrine were only interpreted to mean that no European Power should effect conquests on American soil or conduct a crusade against contented but unwarlike republics, the theory might be intelligible. The Americans, it is true, could hardly say of imperial Mexico as the Austrians said of republican Cracow, that it was a dangerous example, calculated to unsettle adjacent States, for that would be to disparage the inherent virtues of republican institutions. They could only say that they would not endure to see such institutions overthrown by sheer force and wanton aggression, or look on with indifference while their political system was unjustifiably disturbed. But these arguments whatever may be their intrinsic value, had no velue at all in the case of Mexico. Under the actual circumstances, they had lost their application. Mexico was not a contented nor an inoffensive republic. Except in name, it was not a republic at all. It was a country it a condition of hopeless anarchy, absolutely disorganized, and with no claim to be recognized as a civilized state. It had given the most scandalous offence to other nations, by confiscating their property and maltreating and murdering their citizens. For these prolonged and multiplied grievances there was no redress to be obtained, for there was no government from which it could be sought. All the ordinary expedients of international action had been tried in van, until at last three of the Powers of Europe concerted a joint expedition to set matters right. The upshot was the establishment of a monarchical government is made and the subject of the monarchical government is made and the subject of the mean of the subject of the m Americans are content to rely on the force of example, such an operation of the Mouroe dectrine would be beyond impeachment as well as beyond control.

such an operation of the Monroe doctrine would be beyond impeachment as well as beyond control.

News of the Jamaica Insurrection Received in England.

The London Times had received a telegram via Hailfax stating that a rebellion had broken out in Jamaica among the negroes. No confirmation had been received in England; the latest news knewn was to the 9th October. The estates of the Jamaica Cotton Company are in that part of the island where the alleged rebellion is said to have broken out; but the agent of the company, writing at the above date, says nothing of any disturbance or the prospects of any.

The London Niar sagaciously ridicules the statement and calls it sensational.

The London Fox attributes the revolt to emissaries from the Haytien republic, and adds:—In a rankling aprit of dislike to the whites, and an intense and long growing desire to be masters of the island, the remote cause undoubtedly exists. This was the spirit which kindled the two last Jamaica rebellions, which, though conducted by the negroes in a cowardly and contemptible manner, were nevertheless terrible affairs. White men, women and children were shot down from ambuscades, murdered at dead of night in their homes, and incuse wore set fire to in a systematic manner all over the island. Murder, and outrages worse than murder, were rife everywhere. If such things happened before, they may over again; and, with the bloody incidents of securit negro warrare in Hayti to look to, sec cannot help discreting that some each energy was to hear a troop of rebels, in there is no slavery now there are no drivers to lead the disaffected; and it will be curious to see on whom it we leadership has devolved.

The London Fimes says:—The news offers a startling common on the difficulties and apprehensions which has a full participation in all the privileges of the sounts aution, the long liberate negroes of our own West Indies are doing their best, or their worst, to prove their own ut states a feet the privileges which they have long enjoye t

Indies are doing their best, or their worst, to prove their own us thinces for the privileges which they have long enjoye t.

The h seried telegram which flashed this information upon us see, essarily gives us but a meagre outline of the details of 'Ahis negro rising, and it would be equally unjust and unwise to over estimate its magnitude. Wet may only promise that for several days past swopic connected with Jamaica have been in the re weight of letters expressing apprehensions of some rev whithours outbreak of the negroes. These letters point to Hayri as the source and centre of the conspiracy. Other letters attribute the popular disaffection to a to usualt which arose in consequence of the chastisement indicated on an insolent black boy by the exasperated, waster of an American trading vessel. Probably there are elements of truth in both accomist. It is asserted in at there has long been a negro organization, emanating from New Fork, with ramifications extending to Hayri and the British West Indies. The professed objet of with conganization has been to elevate the tending to Hayt, and the British West Indies. The protessed object of West organization has been to elevate the
negro-an object with which, a priori, no fair-minded
man could had fault, had it only been prosecuted on
reasonable and leg variate principles. But, unfortenately,
the negro's notion of elevation is founced on the subordination of the white man's position, and a participation in the white tan's property. * * But one
thing is plain. If ever these poor people have conthing is plain. If ever these poor people have conceived the preposecrous notion of setting up a black republic or a black sove seignty in the West Indies, and if
ever they have taken by steps to give effect to so wild a
purpose, they have done just that one thing which their
worst enemies would most warmly have played that they
whould do. If ever argions wished to strike the dead
liest and most suicidal blow at the fortunes of their own
race, at the most critical of times, they have done it in
this instance, if this telegrims speak true.

France.

A letter of the Emperor Napoleon to Marshal McMahon on the Algerian question had been published. It concludes as follows:—

I would turn to account the valor of the Arabs rather than bear hardly upon their poverty—render the colonists rich and prosperous rather than establish settlements of emigrants, and maintain our soldiers in healthy situations rather than expose them to the wasting climate of the desert. By the realization of this programme we shall appease passions and satisfy interests; then Algeria will be to us no longer a burden, but a new element of strength. The Arabs, restrained and conciliated, will give us what they can best give—namely, soldiers; and the colony, become fourishing by the development of its territorial riches, will create a commercial movement eminently favorable to the mother country.

The Moniteur says rumors, evidently exaggersted, have been circulated relative to the state of affairs in Algeria. The only facts certain are that on the 19th of October Si Lala made his appearance in the Southern districts of Algeria with two thousand horsemen and one thousand four hundred soldiers on foot. Eunez has been beaten, and is in full retreat, and will be pursued as far as the season of the year will allow.

The Prussian government having resolved to construct an iron-clad fleet, negotiations have been opened with the leading Prench and English shipbuilders to that end. The firms of Arman & Co., Bordeaux, and Sasuma & Co., of London, will, it is said, be intrusted with the execution of the first orders.

A printer, named Rynicker, reskling in the canton of Ori was recently contenced by a criminal court to receive twenty blows with a rod for having written and published a pamphlet containing an attack upon the Roman Catholic religion and clergy and the Holy Scripture. All Switzerland became indignant at this interference with liberty of conscience, and on the 28th of October a mass meeting was held at Berne to protest against the sentence of the court at Uri, which the meeting declared a disgrace to Switzerland. A second monster meeting was announced at which delegates from every canton would be present.

Frankfort.

It was stated at Vienna that a note had been received there from the Frankfort Senate, which, although couched in more polite language, repeats the retuend of that body to accede to the demand of the great German Papers.

Holatein.

In pursuance of superior orders General Gablens had an interview with the Prince of Augusterburg, and announced to him, in the most considerate terms possible, that should his stay in Holatein lead to any demonstrations in favor of the Augustenburg claims, his Highness would be numediately either expelled from the Duchies or placed under arrest. The Abend Post may a the above statement is a glounded.

A new ministry t'ad been formed under M Delegeris.

The King had promised that Count Sponneck should leave Green next spring

India.

Bombay telegram of October 27 reports cotton quiet ind declining.

China.

New Zenland.

Advices from Melbourne, dated 25th of September, tate that disturbances centinued on the east coast of Advices from Melbourne, dated 25th of September, state that disturbances continued on the east coast of New Zealand.

The colonial forces and friendly natives had been successful against the fanatics. The pah was stormed by the colonial forces. The expedition captured the natives who murdered Volkner and Captain Close. The Governor had confiscated land in Taranaki, and had issued a proclamation of peace and amnesty. The east coast alone was under martial law. A motion to divide New Zealand into two colonies had been negatived in the House of Representatives by a majority of ourteen. It was carried in the Legislative Council without a division. Ministers propose further taxation. New gold fields were attracting population.

Commercial Intelligence

76s. 234d.
The stock market on the 3d was checked by the negative character of the bank return and by the decidedly unfavorable changes shown by the Bank of France.
The London Times says that the discount demand at the Bank on the 3d was comparatively light. In the Stock Exchange advances had been offered at about 6% per cent.

per cent. Consols for money closed at 88% a 89.

PARIS BOURSE, NOVEMBER 4. The Bourse is heavy at 68f. 10c. for rentes. The Bourse is heavy at 68f. 10c. for rentes.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, NOV. 4.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says:—The market was animated on Friday last, and prices advanced considerably. A fair business was done also on Saturday morning, but in the afternoon a reaction took place upon advices from New York of lower quotations and increasing receipts. On Monday the demand was limited and freely supplied at declining rates. On Wednesday the business, though general, was almost entirely concluded to the supply of the immediate wants of consumers, and a heavy decline was submitted to; but yesterday (Thursday) the reduced prices attracted attention, and with increased sales the market became more regular at the reduction. Sea Island in moderate request at unchanged prices. American, now arriving abundantly, attracts more general attention, and has been in demand throughout the week. On Friday an advance of fully 1d. was paid, but subsequently was lost, and a further decline submitted to of 1d. a 1½d. per pound. Brazil has declined 1½d. a 2d., and Egyptian also closed 1½d. and Surats 1d. lower than last week. The sales of the week (five days) foot up 57,130 bales, including 15,920 for specular the quotations:—

Fair. Middling.

Mobile and Texas. 2054d. Uplands 2254d. 2254d. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, of which 5,000 for speculation and export. Market firmer in tone, but prices unchanged. Stock, 323,070 bales, of which 64,140

Breadstuffs rather quiet, but prices closed with an up-ward tendency.

American, 498, 46. a 51s.

LIVERTOOL PRODUCE MARKET, NOV. 4.

The Brokers' Circular repotrs:—Ashes quiet at 36s. 3d. a 37s. for pots, and 35s. for pearls. Sugar quiet and without material change. Coffee quiet, but steady. Rice firm, but holders' demands check trade. Linseed in good request, and fully 6d. dearer on spot. Fish oils quiet. Linseed oil quiet at 38s. a 38s. 6d. per cwt. Rosin quiet, but steady. Spirits of turpentine dull at 45s. 9d. per cwt. for French.

Messra. Boult & English report petroleum in steady demand at 2s. 9d. a 2s. 11d.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CLEARED.

Steamship Java (Br), Cooke, Liverpool via Queenstown—
E Cunard.
Steamship Minnetonks, Balch, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.
Steamship Austin, Scrimgeour, New Orleans—James A
Raynor.

Steamship Granada, Baxter Charleston, SC.—A Leary, Steamship Granada, Baxter Charleston, SC.—A Leary, Steamship Creoke, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—O Heinekee, Framore, Steamship Albernarie, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Pelican, Clark, Alexandria—H B Cromwell & Comment of the Com Hand. Steamship J S Green, Price, Alexandria—J Hand. Steamship Falcon, Aldrich, Baltimore—J B Smull. Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland—H 1

Steamship Franconia, Sherwoou, Managari Reamship Franconia, Sherwoou, and & Co. Ship Cambria (Br.), Urie, Glasgow—W & A Nelson, Ship Cambria (Br.), Urie, Glasgow—W & A Nelson, Ship Cambria (Br.), Steamship Cambria, Ship Cambri on. Bark Xantho, Conway, Aspinwall—Panama RR Co. Bark Morning Star (Br), Wangh, Sagus—Waydell & Co. Brig Gardina (Port), De Cunha, Oporto—Hagemeyer

Brunn.
Brig Cassie Gray (Br), Thomas, Cape de Verd and Ba-thursi-Fowle & Co.
Brig Highland Nancy (Br), Saunders, Jacmel and Aquin-J Boynton, Son & Co.
Brig Alex Milliken (Br), Milliken, Clenfuegos-Fowler & ova.
Brig Argo (Br.), Alkenna, Halifax—Peniston & Co.
Brig Annie Bell, Priodie, Washington.
Brig J West, Hutchings, Boston—Miller & Houghton.
Schr J A Woodhouse, Eddy, St Ferdinand, Trinidad—G T
Maxwell.

Schr Amelia (Br), Fickett, St John and Amhrst, NS—P I Nevius & Sons. Schr Express, Conant. Lavacca and Indianola—N L Mc-Cready & Co. Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, NC. Schr Ary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, NC. Schr J Fersyth, Applegate, Richmond, Va—Van Brunt &

Schr. Forsyth, Applegate, Richmond, Va.—Van Brunt & Shajit.
Sacht, Mary Elizabeth, Rockbill, Philadelphia.—Laraway & Plymer.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Rockbill, Philadelphia.—Laraway & very self-schroll, Philadelphia.—Bentley, Smith & Co. Schr Pointer, Nichols, Providence.—I W. Loud & Co. Schr Pointer, Nichols, Providence.—I W. Loud & Co. Schr Pointer, Nichols, Providence.—I W. Stramhan.
Schr Horace L. Prances, New Haven.—M Briggs & Co. Schop Mary Gray, Rowland, Unessville, Schrift Mary Co. Schop Mary Gray, Rowland, Unessville, Steamer Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore.

But Supply steamship Memphis, A. V. Lieut Commander Edw Conroy, New Orleans Nov I. vin Key West 8th.
Elizabething Uly of Limerics (Br.), Jones, Liverpool Oct 28, 84 f M., and Queensiown 20th, at 5 PM., with midse and 400 steerings passengers, to John G Dale.—no cathin passengers. Had very leavy gales in the Chambel, are diverged to the Chambel, and Schop Mary Co. Lest, 14 fd. int schools, and in the America Lest Privary god. Lest, 14 fd. int schools, and in the America Lest Elizabeth (St. 180). Schools (St. 180). S

BAILED.

Sair Anguin. Foothow, Sept 19—The ship Archer, Gressy com Hong Kong, in entering the River Min, in charge of thinaman not licensed as a pilot, struck on the har and sus and considerable damago. She has to go into dock for re-

longed in Barnstable, Mass.

Bris CLARA Brown, from Rondout for Boston, before reported ashore opposite Wood's Hole, was towed off night of the 13th inst, and taken into Holmes' Hole.

Bris Nerlin Barnstarr, from New York for Key West, sprung a leak Nov 5, was abandoned on the 6th, and her crew were picked up by the French bark Courrier de Mayarived at Fortress Monroe Nov 14.

Sour Excussor, Woodbury, at Portland from Boston for

Ship Morning Glory, supposed from Valparase for England Oct 21, 1st 91 IN, 1on 6 30 W.
Ship King Phillip, Bickford, from Callao (July 13) for Hamburg, Oct 33, lat 35 60, lon 38.
Ship North American, Towart, from Liverpool for New York, Oct 29, 6 miles New of the Skerries.
Ship Lancaster, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Nov 13, 20 miles W of Nantucket.
Ship Sir Colin Campbell, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Nov 13, 20 miles W of Nantucket.

Poreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Oct 31—Arr Queen of the Scots, Lockhart, Phila-ANYWER, Oct 31—Arr Queen of an elephia.

Arr in the river Nov 3, Three Sisters, Upton, from Philadelphia.

Husrot, Nov 3—In the Channel, Madelina, Paturza, from NYork, for orders.

In port 3d, America, Morse; Sandusky, Linekin, and Alexandra, Crosby, for NYork, idg.

BROWERSHAVEN, Nov 1—Arr Duisburg, Holtjes, Baltimore.

York.
Chenrychoos, Nov 2—Arr brig Times (Rr), Lewis, Boston.
Sid 2d, brigs Aurora (Br), Dongas, Boston; Scio (Br),
Brown, NYork; 3d, bark Sam Shepherd (Br), Frisces, Trini-

Cirryuraos, Nov2—Arr brig Times (Rr), Lawis, Boston. Sid 2d, brigs Aurora (Br), Dongas, Boston; Side (Br), Brown, Nyork; 3d, bark Sam Shepherd (Br), Frience, Trinidad.

Candenas, Oct 31—Arr brigs Julia Ford, Ames, Portland; Hedley Vicars (Br), Downey, Nyork; Nov 4, bark Trovatore, Carver, do; schr Kate Carlton (Br), Devereaux, Fortland. Arr at do Nov 2, bark Chenfuegos, Allen, Havana; brig Rio Grande, Lawrence, Matanzas.

Drai, Nov 4—Passed by, Navarino, Lewis, from Nyork for Grangemouth.

Downs, Nov 2—Off, Germania, Hohorst, from Bremen for New Oriesans, 5d, Deutschland, Hanssin, from New York for Hamburg.

Downs, Nov 2—Off, Asia, Nutzhorn, from Rotterdam for the Charley of the Charley

Weeks, Moulmein: Chica (8), reclaimson, for Foruand, Me. rus (s). Philadelphia.
Put back 31st, Culloden, Hutchinson, for Foruand, Me. (8):e Miscel.)
Sid Nov I. Western Beile, McAutchie, Charleston; 2d, Jason, Johnson, Nyerk; 5th. Edinburg (**). Reakell, do; E S Theyer, Fhomeson, New Oriens,
Cid 2d, Enterprise Gray, Galveston; Cultivator, Russell, Nyork, Hattle Morrison, Perre, P. dadelphia; 2d, Chanicleer, Collins, Ballimore; Aatr, Quickstrom, do; Belmont, Gand, N. vers, Carrison, Brown, San Francisco,
Ent out Nov I, Wickepper, Letting, sor Charleston; Prince Congott Astenson, or New Qriennes, Amenonic Adams, for

MISCELLANEOUS.

A -CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER FEET Chilblains, &c., sgilfully treated by Dr. BRIGGS, 29 Broadway, during the day, 920 Broadway, morning an evening. Briggs' Alleviator and Curative sold by druggists

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celebrated Turpentine Establishment of Kennedy & Ellison which furnish an abundance of good water, which is essen

tial in properly extracting the spirits and making good rosins, superseding the employment of five or six hunds, and no other place that i know of has the benefit of this goest advantage.

The skils are located upon the bank of the river, and shipments are made from the bank of the river, and shipments are made from the vessel into the storehouse. The place is within 35 miles of Mobile, which can be reached, business transacted and return by 10 o'cleak at night; and distant about 170 or 120 miles from New Orleans—an miles and and set mangation, requiring no insurance upon shipments—the best and cheapest breadstuffs and provisions market, where casks and all the materials for carrying on the business can be obtained; and was, and I presume will be again, a good market for spirits and rosins; but if the prices prevailing there did not justify shipments, they could be made to any other part of the word.

These Lands being interacted by many streams, there is greater protection against fres.

The health of the country is excellent. The water courses abound in an abundance of fine fish and oyners. Very good range for cattle and hoge.

The improvements consist of a frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above, painted kitelen, meathouse, storeroom a two story war-shones, haspital fake, first rate stables for 30 or 21 head of mules, wagon shed, quarters for over 230 hands, and other necessary outsidings. The outbuildings will require some repairs, having been somewhat damaged during the war.

A number of the country seems been burned over, can be cleaned out and outlined surveys and the country of the stables for 30 or 21 head of mules, wagon shed, quarters for over 230 hands, and other necessary outsidings. The outbuildings will require some repairs, having been somewhat damaged during the war.

A number of the country served on the stables for all of the first of a gain.

Belonging to the stablishment are four efficiency ones of them hands and the stables for an analysis of the stables for a six of the stable

hold and kiteness furniture, some tools and 20 thereis of rosin, in the river, which can be recovered easily, and some spirit casks.

There is also attached a Farm of about 75 acres, which produces peas and jodates abundently, and some bottom land, upon which fine rice has been raised. And this place is not only valuable on account of the spirits and rosms that can be made on it, but for the tar, wood and insuher that can be made from that portion of the ands which has been exhausted for turpentine, and which has no both branches of the river—these articles commanding high prices.

There is a good sile for a saw and griet mill, with a rock foundation, or cotton or other manufactory.

The present high prices for naval stores, and the probability of their continuance for some time, on account of the searcity and the decreased production for the future, so many places having been burned up, will cause a place like this, with so large a quantity of unboxed timber and so eligibly located, to be cagerly sought atter. I deem it needless to say more, as the purchasey will examine the premises and acquaint himself with its numerous advantages.

The attention of capitalists is particularly invited to this very desirable property, admitted to be the best location in all respects for the business to be found anywhere.

Applications for terms may be made to me by letter addressed to Uniontown, Ala., until February next; then to Wilson, North Carolina; or to Mr. JAMES A. WEMYSS.

OMODIC. ACRES TIMBERED LAND, LVING IN.

Unionyment is solicited.

6.000 ACRES TIMBERED LAND, LYING IN Proceedings of the Humanese river and Coon creek, in the copper district, for sale at a bargain, MATTHEW II. BELDICE, No. 9 Broad street, Foom 18.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS, -10.000 ACRES SUPERIOR Coal Land in the western part of the State of Pennsylvania, smitable for gas and steam purposes, are offered for sale. The owner will be at the office of Wm. Murdock, No. 4 Bowling Green, on Wednesday and Thursday this week. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and see specimens of the coal.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

CENTRAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. I, 1855.

All persons who may hold unestilled claims of any kind against the Sanitary Commission are requested to present line same for adjustment to the General Secretary, at the control of the Commission, 21 F street, without delay central office of the Commission, 21 F street, without delay central office of the Commission, 21 F street, without delay central office of the Commission, 21 F street, without delay central office of the Commission, 21 F street, without delay central office of the Commission, 21 F street, without delay central office of the Commission of the Comm

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